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Date 4/7/64

GOLDA LOUISE NEWTON who resides at 880 North Garland Street, Memphis, Tennessee, and who owns and operates Newton Secretarial Service, 1529 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, orally advised as follows:

*France*  
*P.I.*  
*N.C.*

On February 11, 1964, a white male identifying himself as HOWARD T. TRENOR of 1970 Eastmoreland Street, Memphis, Tennessee, came to her to see what she would charge to type a lengthy document for him and after she agreed to type the document, which was addressed to United States Supreme Court Justice EARL WARREN and members of his Committee recently appointed by President LYNDON B. JOHNSON to conduct investigation relative to the assassination of the late United States President JOHN F. KENNEDY, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Miss NEWTON advised that she did type this document which TRENOR told her he planned to mail to Chief Justice WARREN and that he also planned to mail copies thereof to J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and possibly to the Memphis, Tennessee, Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Miss NEWTON added that TRENOR appeared to be a highly nervous and excitable individual who claimed to be a student of world affairs and Communism and who appeared to be obsessed with his sense of patriotism and concern over the internal security of this country. She described his behavior as erratic and extremely nervous, adding she wondered if TRENOR has not suffered some mental disorders in the past.

Miss NEWTON made available a copy of TRENOR's document, a review of which reflects that TRENOR believed that one PAUL KORNBLUFF or KORNBLUM or KORNBLOOM of New York City was the leader or a leader in the murder of President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas. TRENOR claimed he did not believe that the assassination was a part of a plot of an international Communist conspiracy but that it was an American or "national Communist conspiracy," which assassinated President KENNEDY. TRENOR said that he felt that PAUL KORNBLUFF was one of the two men who took a room in Dallas several weeks before KENNEDY's arrival and wrote, helped set up, ordered and paid for the full-page black-bordered funeral advertisement that appeared in the Dallas paper the day of the murder or assassination on November 22, 1963, which was so highly

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On 2/11/64 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1166  
Dallas 89-43  
by SA JOSEPH H. KEARNEY, JR., &  
SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE:bkb Date dictated 4/2/64

publicized in the press. TRENOR claimed that he had known KORNBLUM, a master Communist in France and in the Philippines apparently during World War II. TRENOR said that he served with this individual in the United States Army during World War II for six to eight months; that they had been billeted together in France as well as on water and again in the Philippines. TRENOR claimed that when they were discharged together at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on January 20, 1946, KORNBLUM told TRENOR that he was a Communist; that he planned to go back to the New York City area and go to college under the GI Bill of Rights and pursue his study toward a Bachelor of Arts degree where he could again become very active in student politics. TRENOR claimed that he told him, "TRENOR, I'm a Communist," and allegedly admitted to TRENOR that he had been active in Communist youth groups and had been a member of a Communist youth organization for the two years that he had already attended City College of New York prior to being drafted into the Army in World War II. TRENOR claimed that he was told that KORNBLUM claimed to go to Columbia University for his last two years of college and that he was going to join the Young Communist League at Columbia University and be active therein until he graduated.

TRENOR claimed that due to the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had once lived in New York City during his teens and had allegedly been a juvenile delinquent and troublemaker that he had possibly met KORNBLUM in his work with youth groups there. TRENOR claimed that some unidentified Communist from New York City had written letters of encouragement to OSWALD and that someone had sent OSWALD various sums of money in care of the Dallas, Texas, Western Union Office, presumably from this unidentified New York City Communist. Therefore, TRENOR concluded that the Dallas assassination was a "KORNBLUM operation." TRENOR then refers to him as KORNBLUFF. TRENOR described him as a "front man, an advance man - a plans-laying and preparation man."

TRENOR in his document claimed that he again saw KORNBLUFF about three years after 1946 on the streets of Atlanta, Georgia, at which time KORNBLUFF was referred to by TRENOR as KORNBLUM and that the latter told TRENOR that he was in Atlanta in the interest of HENRY WALLACE and the National Office of the Progressive Party of America. Therefore, TRENOR concluded that some Communist functionary from New York appeared in Dallas with another Communist

associate ten days before the assassination and paid cash for two weeks' room rent in advance; also placed a full-page advertisement in a Dallas newspaper and then both men hurried suddenly from Dallas the day after President KENNEDY was assassinated. He stated that he believed that PAUL KORNBLUFF was one of these two men. TRENOR claimed that he believed that these unidentified Communist conspirators had conspired with OSWALD to have OSWALD shoot President KENNEDY and to make it appear that "just one person" had done this job. TRENOR pointed out in his document that these were merely his beliefs. TRENOR in his document added a P. S., stating that the Memphis FBI Office had an extensive file report on PAUL KORNBLUFF or KORNBLUM.

Miss NEWTON advised that she told TRENOR that she suspected another individual, a Memphian, of possibly having something to do with the late President KENNEDY's assassination and that she gave her information to TRENOR which TRENOR had her type in the form of a letter to J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated February 12, 1964, following which TRENOR claimed that he would forward this material along with his report to the Warren Commission and to J. EDGAR HOOVER.

ME 44-1166

DL 89-43

WHL:bkb

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To date, the Memphis Division of the FBI has not received any communication from HOWARD TRENOR regarding the information furnished by GOLDA LOUISE NEWTON:

The records of the Memphis, Tennessee, Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that on December 30, 1950, HOWARD T. TRENOR, then residing 1170 Peabody, Memphis, advised a representative of the FBI that in 1945 or 1946 TRENOR, while in the Signal Corps of the United States Army and assigned to the Philippines, had become acquainted with a person he called PAUL KORNBLUM, also assigned to the Signal Corps, and that on several occasions while in the Philippines KORNBLUM had talked to TRENOR as well as other men in his company about Communism, claiming that he was a Communist and that he had endeavored to convince others that Communism as practiced in Russia would permit any man to be a Communist and still be a capitalist. TRENOR claimed that after leaving the Philippines, he did not see KORNBLUM again until the 1948 Presidential campaign when he ran into KORNBLUM on the streets of Atlanta, Georgia, at which time KORNBLUM allegedly claimed that he was campaigning for HENRY A. WALLACE who was running for President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket. TRENOR in 1950 described KORNBLUM as white male, then age - 25 to 26, height - 5'10", weight - 175 - 180 pounds, complexion - medium dark, eyes - dark, hair - dark and curly, wears horn-rimmed glasses, characteristics - good disposition, friendly, education - alleged graduate of Columbia University, Army Service Record - claimed served in Army Signal Corps 2189th Signal Service or 3159th Signal Service, marital status - was single when known to TRENOR, address in 1950 - not known.

The records of the Memphis Division of the FBI further reflect that on July 22, 1953, HOWARD T. TRENOR, then living at 1624 Eastmoreland Street, Memphis, advised a representative of the FBI that for many years prior to the first part of 1946 while he was in the United States Army and at the conclusion of hostilities in Europe, he demobilized at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and at that time had become acquainted rather slightly with PAUL KORNBLUM, who had been transferred from some outfit in the Army to the Signal Corps, possibly the 2159th or 2169th, which was known as a Signal Service Battalion.

TRENOR claimed that as he and KORNBLUM were being discharged together, KORNBLUM told TRENOR that he planned to go back to his home city in New York City and re-enter school. TRENOR claimed KORNBLUM had previously attended City College of New York for about two years and possibly had attended Columbia University there prior to the start of World War II; that KORNBLUM in his discussion had said something to the effect that he was a Communist. He did not say how long he had been a Communist nor did TRENOR recall KORNBLUM, stating how active he had been in the Communist Party. TRENOR said that KORNBLUM very definitely indicated to him that he planned to return to New York City and enter into "Communist politics."

The records further reflect that on March 15, 1955, HOWARD T. TRENOR who was then residing 1624 Eastmoreland Street, was interviewed by a representative of the FBI at which time he was shown several photographs, including a photograph of PAUL KORNBLUTH, taken in 1942. TRENOR immediately picked out the photograph of KORNBLUTH, stating that it appeared to be the photograph of the individual with whom he was associated in the United States Army during the period 1945 and 1946 and about whom he had previously made complaints to the Memphis Division of the FBI under the name of KORNBLUM.

At that time TRENOR pointed out that he realized that discrepancies appeared in information furnished by him on December 30, 1950, as contrasted to that information furnished on July 22, 1953, and explained this by saying that so much time had elapsed since his war service that he cannot recall all of the details.

He further added that following his discharge from the United States Army, he had been given a series of electrical therapeutic treatments at the Kennedy Veterans Administration Hospital due to mental disturbances, which he stated had possibly been brought on by virtue of his service in World War II. He stated there are times when facts and circumstances which occurred, prior to his receipt of these treatments, are most vague in his memory.

On March 15, 1955, TRENOR stated that he was of the impression that both KORNBLUTH and TRENOR were attached to the 3159th Signal Service Battalion at Fort Dix, New Jersey, around 1945 or early 1946. He said he had also served in the Army with this same individual in the Philippines around late 1945. He said he rather believed that he had been with KORNBLUTH at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in late 1945 or early 1946 in what he described as a 2169th Signal Service Battalion and the 3159th Signal Service Battalion. TRENOR said that it was difficult for him to remember the exact statements which KORNBLUTH had made to him while in the Army which caused him to believe that KORNBLUTH was a Communist. He did vaguely recall that KORNBLUTH had told him that prior to going into the Army, he had attended one of the colleges in New York City and had been active in affairs of "young Communists" and that he planned to return to New York after being discharged from the Army where he planned to engage in some type of Communist politics.

Since 1951 HOWARD T. TRENOR has made numerous complaints, many of a nebulous, nonspecific nature to the Memphis, Tennessee, Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, primarily relating to his suspicions of various individuals whom he claimed he believed to be pro-Communist. In 1951 and again in 1952 he made complaints concerning a university professor, believing him to be a Communist because the professor was a self-admitted atheist. On July 7, 1954, TRENOR demanded that the FBI immediately arrest this professor and when he was advised that the FBI was an investigative agency and not a prosecutive agency, he left the office, returned the next day with a note which he had written, stating that the FBI was a fact-finding and investigative agency and not a prosecutive agency, gave this note to a representative of the FBI and literally ran from the office space of the FBI. On December 23, 1954, TRENOR made a complaint which he could not back or prove, claiming that a Memphis newspaper man had invited him to join the Communist Party. In September, 1953, TRENOR complained that various individuals who were members of the Memphis Stamp Club were Communists. Again on November 19, 1953, TRENOR made complaints concerning members of the Memphis Stamp Club and also stated that he believed that his brother, CARLYLE SPOTTSWOOD TRENOR, an alleged inventor, was going to sell plans for guided missiles to German scientists. He claimed that another brother, CAMERON TRENOR, of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, said that brother CARLYLE had been accused of being a Communist.

On December 6, 1957, TRENOR demanded that the FBI stop rumors that atomic fallout was causing chickens in the area to become infertile.

On August 20, 1961, TRENOR complained that a white female then employed at the Air Force Vehicle Control Group of the United States Air Force, Memphis, who he admitted had recently "jilted" him was believed by him to be a Communist and that this female had praised Russia and had told him that she worked closely with a fellow employee at the Air Force installation who had recently migrated to this country from Russia and that this individual also was very pro-Russian.

Inquiry among responsible sources at the Air Force Depot revealed that no such individual as described by TRENOR as recently coming from Russia had ever been employed at this installation.

TRENOR on interview on August 20, 1961, admitted that he oftentimes is unable to furnish specific details, times or places surrounding his allegations. As of August 20, 1961, TRENOR claimed to be a "free lance student of politics, international affairs and evils of Communism."

DN 89-41  
RLC/rrf

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BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION RE  
OSCAR KRUTZNER, GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

Mr. OSCAR KRUTZNER, 930 Elm Avenue, Grand Junction,  
Colorado, directed the following letter to Chief Justice  
EARL WARREN, Washington, D. C:

"930 Elm Ave.  
Grand Junction, Colo

Dec 23 - 1963

"Chief Justice Earl Warren  
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"If there is anyone in this area connected with your  
group investigating the assination of President Kennedy,  
I would like to talk to them.

"Since I do not know how extensive you are probing  
into matters that might have a bearing on this foul deed,  
what I have to contribute may, or may not, be of any  
value to you. In my own estimation it could perhaps  
lead to other information of more value.

"I seek no publicity and my name and this letter  
is to be kept confidential. Not even my wife is to  
know about it and therefore no letters to me. Nor  
will I discuss it with anyone not properly credentialed  
or anyone else present.

"Should anyone wish to contact my by telephone,  
(242-3002), the best time is between 9 am and 4 pm  
when I am usually home alone Monday thru Friday.

"Sincerely,

"/s/ Oscar Krutzner"



Date January 10, 1964

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OSCAR KRUTZNER, 930 Elm Avenue, Grand Junction, Colorado, stated he is Vice-President of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union, Local No. 145, at Grand Junction, Colorado. He is also a representative on, and the Chairman, of the Grand Junction Trades and Labor Council. He stated that he wished to emphasize that he had no definite information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY or concerning any group that may have participated in such assassination.

KRUTZNER exhibited a leaflet which was put out by the Republican Action Fund, 1625 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington 6, D. C., which pictured three empty rocking chairs entitled, "His," "Bobby's," "Teddy's." This leaflet asked for contribution of \$10 "to the Kennedy retirement fund." The leaflet on the opposite side was headed up "The Time To Contribute Is Now." The first two paragraphs of the leaflet are set out as follows:

"Not that the Kennedys need money, or that they are fixing to retire voluntarily. They're not.

"But to blast them out of the White House, Justice Department, Senate, Peace Corps--and dozens of other federal agencies where the Kennedy kin have entrenched themselves--will take money." ...

KRUTZNER stated that in his opinion the phrase "blast them out" was treacherous and seditious. He stated that it was apparently a statement made by irresponsible people. He felt that this type of statement tended to encourage persons of extreme views to take actions that they might otherwise not take, and actions that might lead to the assassination of Presidents.

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on 1/9/64 at Grand Junction, Colorado File # DN 89-41  
DL 83-43  
 by Special Agent HAROLD P. MOSS/ald Date dictated 1/9/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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He stated that his wife had received this leaflet from an unknown source sometime during the early summer of 1963. He had no information concerning the assassination and again stated that he had no knowledge of anyone or any group that was in any way connected with the assassination.

KRUTZNER stated that he visited his brother, OTTO KRUTZNER, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, during September of 1963, at which time OTTO KRUTZNER and he were engaged in heated discussions on politics. OTTO claimed he was planning to support Senator BARRY GOLDWATER and that he would contribute \$1,000 to GOLDWATER's campaign. During the conversation one evening, OTTO KRUTZNER told OSCAR KRUTZNER, "You watch and see, someone is going to get that man (KENNEDY) as he is careless in observing security precautions and people are fed up and disgusted with the Kennedy Administration."

*EXHIBIT 110-1121*  
OSCAR KRUTZNER advised that his brother, OTTO KRUTZNER, is approximately 57 or 58 years of age. OTTO KRUTZNER owns and operates the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Works at Las Vegas, New Mexico. He has one son-in-law by the name of DASH NICHOLS who works with him. NICHOLS is about 22 to 25 years of age. NICHOLS entered in on the discussion with OTTO KRUTZNER and appeared to have approximately the same feeling toward Senator BARRY GOLDWATER as OTTO KRUTZNER did. OSCAR KRUTZNER advised that as a result of their heated conversation during the first evening they arrived he stayed only for one day further and then proceeded on to another location. He stated that his brother has one daughter by the name of JUDY KRUTZNER, who is taking nursing training in some hospital in Dallas, Texas. He advised that recently he had learned that OTTO KRUTZNER was supposed to have been in Dallas on the date of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

OSCAR KRUTZNER advised that this information came to him through his sister, Mrs. HARRY BAHM (HANNA) who lives at 474 East Scenic Drive, Grand Junction, Colorado. She had talked to OTTO KRUTZNER and his wife by telephone approximately Christmas, 1963. She later advised OSCAR KRUTZNER's wife, who then informed OSCAR about the fact that OTTO was in Dallas, Texas. He does have

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business in Dallas in addition to going to see his daughter.

OSCAR KRUTZNER advised that he has absolutely no feeling that his brother was in any way connected with any group except as a supporter of Senator BARRY GOLDWATER. He further stated that he did not have any feeling in any way that his brother was connected with the assassination or with any group that would support an assassination. He requested that his brother not be notified concerning the source of any information concerning OSCAR KRUTZNER.

OSCAR KRUTZNER furnished the described leaflet for the purpose of reproduction. He stated that he did want to maintain the leaflet. The leaflet was reproduced at the Grand Junction Police Department and the original was returned to OSCAR KRUTZNER on January 9, 1964, by SA HAROLD P. MOSS.

Date 1/17/64

1

Mr. FRED CAVIGGIA, 208 West Hill, Gallup, New Mexico, was interviewed at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

He advised that he is the Pepsi-Cola Bottler at Gallup, New Mexico, and has known OTTO KRUTZNER for many years. On the Sunday prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, they met at Santa Rosa, New Mexico, and thereafter drove to Dallas, Texas, in order to attend two conventions there. The first convention was sponsored by the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Association, which he believed was held at a hall called the Market Hall; however, he does not recall for sure. He is not familiar with Dallas and the first night they were there they stayed at the Travelodge Motel; however, they found out that they were too far away from the point where the convention was being held, therefore, through one of the members of the convention committee, they obtained a room at the Marriott Hotel, which is located in the general vicinity of the Market Convention Hall.

After the above convention was completed, later that week, they then attended immediately thereafter a convention of the Pepsi-Cola Company which was held at the Baker Hotel. At the time they learned of the shooting of President KENNEDY, they were having lunch at an unknown restaurant located about one block from the Baker Hotel. He said that just he and KRUTZNER were having lunch there. He said they had been there approximately ten to fifteen minutes when the waitress mentioned that the President and Governor of Texas had been shot. They asked her how bad he was, but she did not know. He said that a short time later she told them that the President had been killed. He said it seemed to have all happened very suddenly and they were not even aware of the fact that a parade was going on at the time. He said if they had known there was going to be a parade they would probably have been watching it. He said the restaurant was located approximately six blocks from the point where the President was shot.

on 1/15/64 at Albuquerque, New Mexico File # AO 44-391  
DL 82-43  
 by Special Agent STUART J. CAMERON/las 370 Date dictated 1/17/64

AQ 44-391

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He advised that, in view of the assassination, the convention was called off that afternoon at the Baker Hotel; therefore, they got a taxicab and drove back towards the Marriott Hotel. He said they were returning to the hotel via their usual route which took them past the point where the President had been shot. He said the area was roped off at that time and was being closely guarded. The cab driver tried to point out the floor and the window from which he thought the President had been shot; however, CAVIGGIA said there was a great deal of confusion.

CAVIGGIA stated that he and KRUTZNER get along very well; however, they do not agree politically. He stated he has never heard KRUTZNER make any strong statements against President KENNEDY, nor has he heard him make any statements which could possibly be construed as a threat against the President. He said he has never heard anyone else make similar statements. CAVIGGIA stated he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY prior to the time they received publicity in connection with the President's assassination. He said he had no factual information concerning them and knows only information concerning them which has been released through regular news media.

Date 1/17/64

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Mr. OTTO KRUTZNER, 1814 Eighth Street, Las Vegas, New Mexico, advised he is the owner of the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company at Las Vegas, New Mexico.

He stated that on the Sunday prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY he met an old friend, FRED CAVIGGIA, at Santa Rosa, New Mexico. He said CAVIGGIA is the Pepsi-Cola Bottler at Gallup, New Mexico. From Santa Rosa, New Mexico, they drove to Decatur, Texas, where they stayed in a motel that evening. They drove to Dallas, Texas, the next day in order to attend two conventions there; the first of which was a convention of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Association. He and CAVIGGIA arrived in Dallas, Texas, the day before the first convention convened. He said he is not very familiar with Dallas even though he has a daughter going to nursing school there. He cannot recall where the convention was held, but believed it was held in a place merely called Convention Hall.

He said the first night they stayed at the Travelodge Motel in Dallas, but learned that the convention was clear across on the other side of Dallas. They thereafter moved to the Marriott Hotel, where they stayed all during the time they attended the convention. He said the first convention lasted three days and after that terminated they attended the convention held by the Pepsi-Cola Company at the Baker Hotel in Dallas.

Concerning his activities the day of the assassination, KRUTZNER advised that he and FRED CAVIGGIA were having lunch at an unknown restaurant which he believed was located in the next block south from the Baker Hotel. He said he was just starting his salad when the waitress mentioned to them that the President had been shot. He said they were shocked and asked what she meant. They also questioned her as to whether the President was killed; however, she did not know. He said she came back sometime thereafter and told them that the President had been killed.

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on 1/15/64 at Albuquerque, New Mexico File # AQ 44-391  
DL 89-43

by Special Agent STUART J. CAMERON/las - Date dictated 1/17/64

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KRUTZNER said they were so upset that they could not finish their meal. They left the restaurant and went back to the hotel where the convention was later terminated that afternoon in view of the President's assassination.

He said everyone was dumbfounded at the time.

KRUTZNER stated that, inasmuch as the convention was over, they took a taxicab back to the Marriott Hotel later that afternoon. En route, they passed by the place where the President had been shot. The cab driver tried to point out to them the school book warehouse from which the President was allegedly shot, and tried to point out the window which he thought the shot came from. He stated, however, that everything was so mixed up that he could not "make heads or tails of anything."

KRUTZNER volunteered that he is a rabid Republican while FRED CAVIGGIA is a staunch Democrat. They have known each other for years and this is the only point on which he and CAVIGGIA do not get along. KRUTZNER said that he did not know that the President was going to be in Dallas, Texas, at the same time until sometime during the convention and prior to the arrival of the President, FRED CAVIGGIA mentioned that the President was going to be here. He said they were so busy with convention details that they did not know about the Presidential Parade. He added they would probably have gone to the parade if they had known there was going to be one. He estimated they were five or six blocks from the point where the President was shot at the time of the assassination.

KRUTZNER advised that he has never made any strong statements against the President, or made any statements which could be considered as a threat. He also said he has never heard anyone else make similar statements in Dallas or elsewhere. He said he never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY prior to the time they received publicity-in connection with the death

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of President KENNEDY. He advised, therefore, he could furnish no information concerning them or their activities.

KRUTZNER advised he has no official connections at Dallas, Texas, other than the fact that his daughter is going to nursing school there.



DL 89-43/eah

RE: CHARLES JOSEPH KURP

S75

Date 3/13/641

JOHN WAGGONER, Manager, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 209 North Center Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised that he had on this date called on C. J. KURP, K. C. Skate Company, 400 East Grand Prairie Road, Grand Prairie, Texas, for the purpose of soliciting KURP's membership in the Grand Prairie Chamber of Commerce. He said KURP promptly began a tirade against businessmen of Grand Prairie, blaming them for what he considered inroads of members of the Negro race in the Grand Prairie Community. Referring to the businessmen, he commented that he would like to grab the "s.o.b.'s" and kill them. KURP was extremely critical of proposed civil rights legislation pending in the Congress of the United States, and said that once such legislation is passed the Negroes will take over.

KURP was quoted as saying that if a Negro came into his place of business he would kill the "s.o.b.", that he would be able to go to church the next day and tell the Lord that he had killed an enemy, with a gleam in his eye.

KURP claimed he had spent \$100.00 during the past few days enclosing a leaflet to the customers of his, KURP's, company encouraging them to write their congressmen in opposition to civil rights legislation and to defeat Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH during the forthcoming senatorial election.

WAGGONER reported KURP, in further stating his opposition to the Negroes and a civil rights program, in general stated he was glad President KENNEDY had been killed, but that the wrong man was killed, that it should have been LYNDON B. JOHNSON. KURP termed President JOHNSON as a "turncoat" because of his expressed support of civil rights legislation.

Mr. WAGGONER described KURP as being a white male, approximately 35 years of age, height 5'11", weight 175 pounds, hair medium brown, color of eyes unknown, complexion dark, and as having a somewhat unkempt appearance.

WAGGONER stated KURP informed he had served in the Air Force for fourteen years.

Mr. WAGGONER stated Mr. KURP's business is apparently involved with the distribution of roller skates and parts for same.

On 2/19/64 at Dallas, Texas 576 File # 89-43

by SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS/cab Date dictated 3/9/64

DL 89-43/eah

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The following investigation was conducted by SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS:

The current Greater Dallas Telephone Directory lists C. J. KURP, 400 East Grand Prairie Road, telephone AN 4-1747. CHARLES J. KURP is shown to reside at 722 Hillside Drive, telephone AN 4-1909. K. C. Skate Company, 400 East Grand Prairie Road, has the telephone listing AN 4-1747.

On February 19, 1964, Chief of Police FRED CONOVER, Grand Prairie, advised he found no records in his file identifiable with KURP.

On February 24, 1964, Operator 3, Retail Merchants Credit Association of Grand Prairie, advised CHARLES JOSEPH KURP was reportedly born March 18, 1925, place not shown. He has been on file since August, 1957, and is reportedly purchasing his home at 722 Hillside, Grand Prairie, through Dallas Federal Savings and Loan Association. He has listed a bank reference as First National Bank of Grand Prairie. He has professed membership in no organizations.

Operator 3 informed that KURP has listed Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY KURP, 550 Lobinger Avenue, North Braddock, Pennsylvania, as his parents, and EDWARD YARTYM, 3947 Weldon Street, Dallas, Texas, as a cousin. Records indicate his wife is NANCY. A former residence of 1041 Hutchins Place, Apartment A, Dallas, Texas, in 1957 was indicated. In March, 1958, KRUP represented he was a "technical representative" at Hensley Field, a military installation near Grand Prairie. Records indicate a connection with the K. C. Skate Company for the past four years. He is said to enjoy a satisfactory credit rating. A credit report dated December, 1956, from the Credit Bureau at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is included in the file.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past informed that telephone service at 400 East Grand Prairie Road was instituted in favor of KURP July, 1958. This same source indicated that KURP, in 1939, in supplying credit information, indicated he was either at that time or had in the past participated in training at the Naval Air Station, Dallas, near Grand Prairie, or had himself trained jet pilots.

On February 19, 1964, A. C. SULLIVAN, Special Agent in Charge, Office of Naval Intelligence, Dallas, advised that a

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check of available records indicate no past or present affiliation of KURP with the Dallas Naval Air Station.

On February 24, 1964, Colonel BILL F. LANDS, Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, Fort Worth, Texas, advised a check of records available to him did not disclose the name of KURP.

Date 3/26/64

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722 Hillside Drive  
Prairie, Tex.

CHARLES JOSEPH ~~KURP~~ was interviewed at his place of business, K. C. Skate Company, 400 East Grand Prairie Road, Grand Prairie, Texas. KURP was advised he did not have to make a statement, that anything he said could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised he could obtain the services of an attorney before making any statement. He was advised that THOMAS T. TRETTIS and E. J. ROBERTSON were Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. KURP said he had no objection to making a statement and answering any questions regarding statements he has made in the past

C. J. ~~KURP~~ was then advised that on February 19, 1964, he allegedly made the following statements to an individual living in Grand Prairie, Texas, that he blamed the businessmen of Grand Prairie, Texas for the inroads made by members of the Negro race in Grand Prairie and that he would like to add that he would like to grab these businessmen who were "S.O.B.s" and kill them. That he was extremely critical of the proposed Civil Rights Bill pending in Congress and once such legislation is passed, the Negroes will take over. That if a Negro came into his place of business, he would kill the "S.O.B." and he could go to church the next day and tell the Lord he had killed an enemy with a gleam in his eye. That KURP had spent \$100 during the past few days enclosing a leaflet to his customers encouraging them to write their congressmen to oppose a Civil Rights Bill and defeat Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH. KURP was advised further that he allegedly made the statement that he was glad President KENNEDY had been killed, but that the wrong man was killed, that it should have been LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

KURP was advised also that he had called President JOHNSON a "turncoat" because of his support of Civil Rights Legislation. KURP denied making any of the above statements.

He said by way of clarification, that it was his opinion that he may have made the statement that President KENNEDY should have been killed before he became President because now the Civil Rights agitators have made him a martyr and the Civil Rights Legislation before Congress will be passed. KURP said this bill will take our rights away and a man will not be able to hire or fire as he chooses. KURP said that when President KENNEDY was elected he was very proud since KENNEDY was of the same religious faith as he and he felt that KENNEDY might help the Roman Catholic Parochial School Systems through Federal aid.

On 3/23/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS 579 File # DL 89-43  
by SA E. J. ROBERTSON & SA THOMAS T. TRETTIS/LES Date dictated 3/24/64

KURP said President KENNEDY turned his back on the Catholics in this country and would not support their schools.

KURP stated that he considered the Negro an enemy only if he intruded upon his family or disrupted his business. Under these circumstances, KURP said he would consider the Negro as he did the Japanese or Germans during the Second World War and said he would feel justified in killing them. He said the Government should leave the white and black people in this country alone and eventually they would get together and peaceably work out their differences.

He said he had no objection to hiring a Negro in his job, in fact he has a friend in Alabama who employs a college educated Negro and he has told the friend he was going to try to get this Negro to work for him in Dallas. KURP said an employer does not have to pay Negroes as much as a white person and is, therefore, better off with competent Negro personnel.

KURP stated that he had spent some money during the past few months to publish a leaflet which was sent to his customers and other businessmen regarding Civil Rights Legislation now before the Congress. KURP stated he thought this Legislation was harmful and thought he had every right under the constitution to speak out against it.

PG 62-2931

DL 89-43

DGH:lla

(1)

ALVIN OTIS LANGDON

On November 27, 1963, ALVIN OTIS LANGDON, Huntington, W. Va., advised the manager of radio station WKEE, Huntington, W. Va., that he had previously prepared an educational tape recording entitled, "The Day Washington Fell," which predicted the assassination of the President.

Date 4/9/641

Mr. ROBERT O'DELL, Manager, Radio Station WKEE, 623 Fourth Ave., Huntington, W. Va., advised that approximately six months ago, a man identifying himself as Dr. ALVIN LANGDON, proposed to the station that they put a series of educational tape recordings on the air as a public service. O'DELL said that Dr. LANGDON left approximately six tapes, one of which was entitled "The Day Washington Fell." O'DELL listened to two or three of the tapes and, although he could not recall any specific contents of the tapes, he turned them down because he felt that they did not have anything of real value to offer and were in bad taste. The tapes were returned to Dr. LANGDON and he was informed that the station would not put them on the air until he had a sponsor. No further information was heard from Dr. LANGTON until a letter was received by the station from him dated November 27, 1963, reminding the station that the tape entitled "The Day Washington Fell" had predicted the assassination of the President.

O'DELL stated he is not acquainted with Dr. LANGDON and had never heard his name prior to this incident.

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On 12/13/63 at Huntington, W. Va. File # Dallas 89-43  
Pittsburgh 62-2931  
by SA BILL L. KELLEY/11a Date dictated 4/9/64



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/9/64

Miss GRACE BOBBITT, Clerk, Credit Bureau, Inc.,  
 916 Fifth Ave., Huntington, W. Va., advised that her files  
 reflect the following information for ALVIN OTIS LANGDON,  
 wife LEETA O. LANGDON, residence 1745 Washington Ave.,  
Huntington, W. Va.

*Alvin Langdon*

LANGDON's present occupation was listed as  
 owner of the Langdon Music Center, and former employment,  
 date not shown, was listed as Waverly Mobile Homes,  
 Waverly, Ohio. In addition, LANGDON was listed as *Ohio*  
 owner of the Langdon Music Center, 1950 - 1958; owner,  
 West Virginia Academy of Music, 1950 - 1958; adminis-  
 trator of Langdon's Children's Center, which was licensed  
 by the State of West Virginia; owner, Langdon's Gift  
 Shop, 1950 - 1958; owner and administrator, Langdon  
 Children's Home, 1955 - 1957. Credit files also re-  
 flected the former activities of LANGDON as owner,  
 Langdon Electronic Tapes; president of a National Commission  
 for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Columbus, Ohio;  
 and president, Diagnostic and Speech Correction Center.

Miss BOBBITT stated Mrs. LEETA O. LANGDON  
 was employed by the W. T. Grant Company, Huntington, W. Va.

The credit record was listed as slow but  
 satisfactory, and it contained no unfavorable comments  
 concerning LANGDON's character or activities.

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On 12/16/63 at Huntington, W. Va. File # Dallas 89-43  
Pittsburgh 62-2931  
 by SA BILL L. KELLEY/11a Date dictated 4/9/64

Date 4/9/64

Patrolman JOHN DAVIS, Identification Bureau, Huntington Police Department, Huntington, W. Va., advised that his files contained no arrest record identifiable with ALVIN O. LANGDON or his wife, LEETA O. LANGDON.

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On 12/16/63 at Huntington, W. Va. File # Dallas 89-43  
Pittsburgh 62-2931

by SA BILL L. KELLEY/11a Date dictated 4/9/64

Date 4/9/64

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ALVIN OTIS LANGDON, 1745 Washington Ave., Huntington, W. Va., advised that he is the owner and operator of the Langdon Electronic Tapes, which is located at his residence. He said he was engaged in the sale of recording tapes and also provided studio space to artists who desired to record music and songs for possible publication. LANGDON also stated he was active as a speaker before high school and church groups and in conjunction with this activity, he has made several educational tapes to use with his talks. One of these tapes, which he produced about three years ago, is entitled "The Day Washington Fell to the Communists," and depicts the assassination of a President of the United States on May 1, 1968, and what could happen as a result.

According to LANGDON, this was the only tape he produced with this theme. It was entirely fiction. It was produced only to alert Americans to the Communist danger to the American way of life.

LANGDON stated he was the holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree, receiving his education at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. He also stated he served two prison terms in the Ohio State Penitentiary for grand larceny and forgery in the 1930s.

LANGDON stated that because of these prison terms, he has devoted much of his later years to helping youth. In this regard, the tapes he produced, as well as pamphlets and other articles he wrote, were printed under the name "World Youth Council." LANGDON stated that this is a name he made up to use for his works and there are no other members and no organization as such. LANGDON depicted himself as a loyal American interested in helping and guiding youth during these troubled times.

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On 4/15/64 at Huntington, W. Va. File # Dallas 89-43  
Pittsburgh 62-2931  
by SA BILL L. KELLEY/11a Date dictated 4/9/64

PG 62-2931

DL 89-43

DGH:lla

(1)

On February 7, 1964, the recording tape of ALVIN OTIS LANGDON entitled "The Day Washington Fell" was reviewed by SA JAMES E. FARMER, who advised that the tape was self-described as a copyrighted educational program of the World Youth Council, 1745 Washington Ave., Huntington, W. Va., and alluded to the take over of the United States of America on May 1, 1968, by the Communists and accredits the take-over to present day (1961) complacency of Americans in abetting Communism. The moderator referred to the headline "Communism Takes Over in America," which reportedly appeared in the "Daily Bulletin," Washington, D. C., on May 1, 1968.

In recounting the events of the fictional Communist take-over on May 1, 1968, the moderator described the President of the United States (name not mentioned but described as having taken office only a few short years before) as he walked out of the Capitol and was escorted down the steps of the Capitol by two Russian soldiers. Next there is heard on the tape three shots from a firearm, which could lead the listener to assume the president was dead.

The moderator makes reference to the headline "Communism Could Have Been Avoided," also appearing in the "Daily Bulletin," May 1, 1968. He then refers to the many warnings of the Communist dangers to the American way of life as espoused seven years previously (1961) by President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and others, including JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation. He quotes portions of speeches made by the above individuals. The moderator concluded the tape by listing 10 rules to live by to help prevent Communism.

DL 89-43  
RJD/ds

Re: HENK LEDDERHOF, AKA. HANK LEDDERHOF

*Netherlands*

The following investigation supplements information previously set forth on pages 597-600 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

SA 89-67

UNSIGNED LETTER DATED  
"Sunday, 24-/11/63"  
FOUND IN MONTREAL, CANADA

On December 31, 1963, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police made available the following English translation of a letter which was found in a vacant lot in Montreal, Quebec and turned over to that Force for investigation. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police advised that the letter was written in the Dutch language and appeared to contain references to the KENNEDY assassination. They further stated that they had attempted to translate the letter, however, the writing was illegible in places and the contents appeared to be somewhat disjointed and rambling.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police further advised that as far as they were able to determine the letter contained no information in respect to the assassination and appeared to be merely a commentary in regard to the television coverage afforded the assassination and subsequent funeral.

"Sunday, 24-/11/63

"Dear.....

"At the moment the TV is quiet. A police officer has an announcement to make to the journalists.

"Sometime later will be given a statement on the policies of the new President. This takes place in Dallas. Then we are switched over to Washington. The Irish President de Valera comes on the screen.

"Next comes a scene which is also transmitted through the British TV.

"The English TV commentary has gone down in the past year.....

"It is given to.....

"Now were comments over the murderer who was shot down by Ruby in the prison and it seems that..... seen in TV.

".....for \$1.26. He had an air parcel....

"The F.D.C. is not, however,.....

"Today.... gone through

"Yesterday.....

"There was a number through which the most .....as..... kangaroos. (They came up and were ..... back after being demonstrated). The clowns were of the worst kind.

"It was a real review and it took 2 1/4 hours.

"8th December....

"The TV is to-day very bad except for the commentary which is good.

"Now will come through the TV a scene which is also transmitted through the radio.

"At the Cathedral, Mrs. Kennedy will be received by the Cardinal personally.

"There will come nobody but there will be some from Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Ireland, Switzerland and England.

"I take a break at 12.30. The F.D.C. does not know.

"The O.B.B..... which will assist me.

"Now will be the Requiem played.....

SA 89-67

"It is given by the old form. No English will be given. (Good advertising will be affected by the American way.) All sorts of things will be seen through the TV these days.

"The sealing up will be on December 15..... to Vancouver I will not go anymore..... to do only what is needed.

"I shall..... for the ..... send..... It may be that the F.D.C. does not meet at the port....

"The Indonesian becomes.....

"In Curacao the K.L.M. must work with local personnel only.....

"The 3rd letter ..... not at all.

"When Gerard can ..... to stay at the harbour..... he can meet the Santa Claus (Father Christmas).

"The rest may wait..... I will ..... for Gerard and the children with me..... and also to Henry.

"For Jan will I ..... to send which is breakable. For Heather a warm shawl which she can wear over her jumper when she goes skiing, and a box of candies.

"My regards to the .....

"Air parcel ..... more convenient although it costs more. It is ..... a plastic bag. For Jan Schmoonderjang ..... enclosed a pair of special.....

"You can send the enclosed letter to Jan Schmoonderjang at 216 Thomas Jefferson Drive, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A. or to KLM Miami c/o Jan Schmoonderjang."



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS Date 1/29/64

JOHANNES ~~S~~SCHOONDERGANG, 216 Thomas Jefferson Drive, was contacted. After being exhibited a Photostat of the letter dated "Sunday, 24-/11/63" and its envelope which was received from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada, he stated it was undoubtedly written by his cousin, HANK LEDDERHOF. The salutation of the letter is to LEDDERHOF's wife, ROOSJE, and the envelope contains the following address:

Mrs. R. G. L. ~~L~~ LEDDERHOF  
Loan Van Neerdervoort 71  
S. Gravenhage, Netherlands

He stated that the address was the address of his cousin in Holland, and the letter contained a commentary on a television program concerning the assassination and funeral of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He could furnish no further information.

On 1/15/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA DANIEL MAGENNIS/cas:eks Date dictated 1/22/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43  
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RE: LETTER TO DALLAS FBI OFFICE  
WITH ENDING, "YOURS DUB"

092

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DL 89-43

RPG/ds

On March 26, 1964, the following-quoted letter was received in an envelope postmarked at Dallas, Texas, on March 24, 1964, bearing the return address "Ft. Worth, Tex. General Delivery", addressed to "Dallas FBI Office, Dallas, Texas":

"Ft. Worth, Texas  
3-19-64

"Dear Sir:

"I would like to lit you in on a real secet.  
A fillow named Bown is back of Kennedy's murder  
in Dallas\_

"Yours Dub"

DL 89-43/eah

1

Under date of April 6, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by Dallas on March 28, 1964:

"Specimens received 3/31/64

"Q562 Envelope postmarked 'DALLAS, TEX. 24 MAR 1964 AM,' bearing handwritten address 'Dallas FBI Office Dallas, Texas,' and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning 'Dear Sir: I would like...' and ending '...Yours Dub'

"Result of examination:

"The handwriting on Q562 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this handwriting will be added to this file.

"The paper comprising the letter in Q562 does not contain any watermark, indented handwriting or other significant features which would indicate the source of the paper.

"The envelope in Q562 is an airmail-type envelope bearing a partial watermark. The complete watermark is believed to be 'Strathosphere.' This watermark is listed for the F. T. Burkhardt Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, and for the Powers Paper Company, Springfield, Massachusetts."

DE 62-3550  
DL 89-43  
LMC/ck - 1

Re: CHARLES LEWIS

On November 22, 1963, GEORGE JAMES CURTIS, also known as Jim, 1962 Havana, Southeast, Grand Rapids, Michigan, advised SA EDWIN JOHN LANGE that for one month in approximately June-July, 1963, he was employed at the Happy Food Bank, a frozen meat locker establishment, owned by CHARLES LEWIS, in Happy, Texas.

CURTIS advised that during the time he was employed there, LEWIS talked at length about politics, especially racial problems and was strongly opposed to President JOHN F. KENNEDY for his support and program for the Negroes. CURTIS advised that he recalls LEWIS making comment which in substance was to the effect that if anyone organized a group to kill President KENNEDY, he would be one of the first to assist the organization.

CURTIS advised that he feels that although LEWIS is strongly anti-KENNEDY, he really did not mean what he said although the statement was made in a serious rather than in a joking manner.

CURTIS advised he does not know of any organizations of which LEWIS is a member that might be considered radical.

CURTIS described LEWIS as:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	Early 30s
Height	6'3"
Weight	170 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Brown
Characteristics	Wears glasses
Residence	Happy, Texas
Education	Attended Texas Tech College

DL 89-43

RJD:eah

1

On November 23, 1963, Special Agents DONALD J. CESARE and RICHARD A. GRANDY interviewed the following individuals at Happy, Texas, who stated CHARLES LEWIS, also known as CHUCK, was in the Happy, Texas, area on November 22, 1963:

FRANKIE LEON DALE

105 North Pash  
Happy, Texas

LILLY SHIPMAN

East of Highway 87 (trailer park)  
Happy, Texas.

REEDY MC DONALD, Deputy Sheriff, Happy, Texas, advised he had seen LEWIS off and on during the day of November 22, 1963.

CHARLES LEWIS, Box 457, Happy, Texas, was interviewed by Special Agents CESARE and GRANDY and advised he is the owner of the Happy Food Plan Company. He stated he could account for his whereabouts on the entire day of November 22, 1963.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

1

ANDRIA LIPP

On November 25, 1963, ROBERT OLESEN, 1552 North Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, telephonically advised SAA FORREST F. JOHN that his sister-in-law, EILEEN FORTIN, 1559 North Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, had advised that a friend of hers, "ADRIAN", has been going with a young man from Dallas. He advised that this young man was quoted prior to the time President KENNEDY went to Dallas as saying that if the President went to Dallas, he would not live as there was a "far right-wing organization" run by a professor that would kill him.

On November 25, 1963, Miss EILEEN FORTIN, 1559 North Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, furnished the following information to SAA ROBERT C. HOLMES: *12/1/63*

ANDRIA LIPP, a fellow student at Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles, advised shortly after the President's death that she had received some information from a MARIA MORALES, also a student at Immaculate Heart College. She said that one day while at the Student Union, MORALES mentioned something about a professor of Political Science at an unknown university at Dallas, Texas who allegedly heads some type of a group. MORALES did not know if this group was pro-communist or anti-communist. She indicated that she had received this information from her boy friend. MORALES also made fragmentary remarks that this same group had something to do with Cuba and "overthrow of Government".

Miss FORTIN was very definite in that at no time was any mention made that President KENNEDY's life was in danger at Dallas by the above mentioned group. She pointed out that the above information to her is completely insignificant and also about "Fourth handed".

DL 89-43/eah

Re: MILDRED LANE LONGWORTH

The following information sets out basis for investigation reflected on pages 151-160 in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.



AT 89-45

CSH:jtf

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On November 26, 1963, an individual, who requested his identity not be divulged and who has furnished insufficient information in the past to determine his reliability, telephonically contacted the Atlanta Division and advised Investigative Clerk BILLY JOE GARNER that approximately nine days ago, while on a business trip to Chattanooga, Tennessee, he talked with a person named MILDRED LONGWORTH who operates the Planters Peanut Store on Market Street in Chattanooga, Tennessee. During this conversation, LONGWORTH stated she had just returned from Washington, D.C., where she had attended a meeting. At this meeting, twelve persons were assigned to kill President KENNEDY and Attorney General KENNEDY before the end of this year. She did not say where the meeting was held or furnish any other information concerning the meeting.

*Alvin ...* This person stated that he has known MILDRED LONGWORTH for several years through business dealings and described her as a white female, age 50. He also stated she was a very radical person, who expressed extreme hatred toward the KENNEDYS. He stated in the past she had exhibited numerous letters which she had written to Chattanooga newspapers concerning the KENNEDYS. These letters were written under a pen name, which he could not recall, and added that some of the milder ones were published.

*MILDRED L. LONGWORTH*

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

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CHARLES CONLEY LYNCH;  
ALTON LEROY MC CORMICK, JR.;  
GEORGE D. RIGLER

Based on information available in Los Angeles FBI files reporting that LYNCH, RIGLER and MC CORMICK had been very outspoken and emotional about racial situations at the National States Rights Party meetings in California, the Los Angeles Office conducted investigation to determine their whereabouts on November 22, 1963.

On November 27, 1963, the Jacksonville Office of the FBI advised that LYNCH had been residing at ~~107 East~~ First Street, Jacksonville, Florida and speaking at Ku Klux Klan rallies during the last two months.

Further investigation by the Jacksonville Office revealed that LYNCH was definitely in Jacksonville, Florida on November 22, 1963.

Investigation in the Los Angeles area established that ~~GEORGE D. RIGLER~~, a member of the National States Rights Party, was in Bellflower, California at noon, November 22, 1963.

Investigation by the New Orleans Division of the FBI determined that ~~ALTON LEROY MC CORMICK, JR.~~ was in Meridian, Mississippi on November 22, 1963.

DL 89-43

RE: WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBBAN

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DL 89-43/eah

RE: CLARK MAKIBBAN

The Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, received on December 6, 1963, a letter addressed to "Dallas Police Chief, Dallas, Texas U.S.A.," bearing the postmark believed to be "Chapala, Jal." (Mexico). The postmark in Mexico is not completely legible.

This letter states as follows:

"Police Chief - in Dallas. Check a Pennsylvanian leaving: 'New Bloomfield': today - a buisness man, who visits frequently in Dallas - has buisness coñtacts there and has a great hatred for our late President - the name Clark Makibban. the wife a school teacher - they are traveling in a late model - blue Mercedes B. He says everything the U. States makes is inferior. May amount to nothing but should be checked well - this man left New Bloomfield the 3rd and will stop in Dallas."

This letter was unsigned.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

1

*Clark Makibban*

ROLAND DUNKLEBERGER, Postmaster, advised that WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBBAN, who resides with his wife at 17 North Carlisle Street, New Bloomfield, Pa., is an executive with GENT-L-KLEEN Corporation of York, Pa. He is about 65 years of age and has no children. His wife VERA is a retired school teacher.

Every winter for the past few years Mr. and Mrs. MAKIBBAN have vacationed in Mexico somewhere in the vicinity of Acapulco. This year they left New Bloomfield, Pa., in their blue Mercedes-Benz on December 3, 1963. They returned to New Bloomfield, Pa., on April 8, 1964. TEXAS

MAKIBBAN is a highly respected and wealthy member of the community and is a stable, intelligent, and loyal American citizen.

While in Mexico he stayed with a retired businessman, ALVIN BIXLER, who formerly lived in Duncannon, Pa., located not far from New Bloomfield.

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On 4/9/64 at New Bloomfield, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9959  
by SA WILBUR S. METCALF/cml Date dictated 4/14/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 4/14/641

Corporal STANLEY KRAMES, Pennsylvania State Police, advised his files contain no arrest record or other derogatory information concerning WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBBAN of New Bloomfield, Pa., which town is covered by the Duncannon Substation.

Corporal KRAMES is also a resident of New Bloomfield and is personally acquainted with MAKIBBAN, who is a respectable citizen of excellent reputation and background. He has lived in the New Bloomfield area most, if not all, of his life.

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On 4/9/64 at Duncannon, Pa, File # Philadelphia 105-9959  
by SA WILBUR S. METCALF/cml Date dictated 4/14/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Date 4/14/64

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LEROY A. MERKLE, Manager, Credit Bureau of Greater Harrisburg, advised his files, which include the area of New Bloomfield, Pa., contain no information regarding WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBBAN or his wife, VERA MAKIBBAN.

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On 4/9/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9959  
by SA WILBUR S. METCALF/cml Date dictated 4/14/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Date 4/14/64

1

WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBBAN, 17 North Carlisle Street, advised he is President of the GENT-L-KLEEN Products, Inc., York, Pa., which manufactures automotive chemicals.

His distributor for the territory which includes Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas is KENNETH STOUT, whose office is in the Dallas Athletic Club Building in Dallas, Tex. MAKIBBAN sees STOUT for business purposes several times a year.

Every winter for the past four years, Mr. and Mrs. MAKIBBAN have vacationed in Chapala, Mexico. They left New Bloomfield, Pa., on December 3, 1963, and drove to Dallas, Texas, where MAKIBBAN conferred with STOUT, and then they continued on to Chapala, Mexico, where they arrived December 9, 1963. They returned to New Bloomfield on April 8, 1964.

MAKIBBAN was shocked and saddened by the brutal assassination of former President KENNEDY. He has no knowledge of President KENNEDY's death other than what has been revealed through the news media.

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On 4/13/64 at New Bloomfield, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9959  
by SA WILBUR S. METCALF/cml Date dictated 4/14/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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DL 89-43  
RJD/ds

Re: INFORMATION FROM EDWARD MALEK

The following letter directed to the FBI and postmarked at Sayreville, New Jersey, on March 9, 1964, was received at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C.:

"32 Smith St.  
Sayreville, N. Jersey

March 9, 1964

"Dear Sir:

"Here are some fit ins for the movie people about lee oswald and jack ruby.

"lee oswald was seen in N.Y. on 42nd St. after buying a paper back book from the Concord book store on the story of C.I.A. If I remember correctly one of the books contains information on how to foul a parafin test.

"lee oswald was also seen entering cambridge hotel on 110th street which might have been a wrapped up rifle.

"Was that lee oswald going to Boston on a night train (milk train) during the labor day week?

"Jack Ruby was seen at Horn & Hardarts on 7th Ave. with three or four friends.

"I never realized your department depended on certain citizens so much too late now.

"Yours truly\_  
"Edward Malek"

NK 62-3060

FJL:las

On March 16, 1964, Chief RAYMOND SWEENEY, Sayreville, New Jersey Police Department, advised SAS FRANCIS J. LUSKY and STAFFORD C. FOSTER he has known EDWARD MALEK as a Sayreville resident for over 20 years. He described MALEK as harmless but a "local nut" who is well known to members of the local police department. MALEK is single, lives with his parents, travels frequently, and periodically works as a construction laborer to finance his travels. SWEENEY advised MALEK has frequently spoken as if he had knowledge of local criminal cases under investigation, but to date such has never been verified.

On March 16, 1964, Detective Captain DOUGLAS SPRAGUE and Detective EDWARD WODARCZYK, Sayreville Police Department, who heard mention of name EDWARD MALEK referred to him as a "nut" and asked if MALEK was now "pestering the FBI".

On March 16, 1964, EDWARD MALEK, 32 Smith Street, Sayreville, New Jersey, advised he had no additional information concerning OSWALD or RUBY. He stated he had never known either one prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, but he believes he may possibly have seen both prior to that time. MALEK stated he drinks heavily and when he does he "likes to travel". In such condition, he has traveled throughout the United States. During such travels he "could have met" both OSWALD and RUBY as mentioned in his letter. He did not further explain his travels other than to state he has been drinking since he was in the United States Marine Corps during World War II. MALEK stated he drank heavily while in the Marine Corps and in 1942 was medically discharged as "a mental case".

MALEK stated he had no additional information but had written the FBI so "The FBI could fill in the movie people when they made a picture or wrote a book about the case".